FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEFENSE MINISTER OUTLINES ARMY'S TASKS

AU111941 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No. 7, Jul 83 pp 17-27

[Article by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary and minister of people's defense of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: "Our Armed Forces Are a Creation of the Party and Are Led by the Party."]

[Text] The creation of our People's Army, whose 40th anniversary we are celebrating this year, constitutes one of the greatest victories achieved by the Communist Party of Albania, today the AWP. The greater the number of years that elapse since the day of the founding of our Army the higher this monumental creation of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha rise and all the more is it appreciated.

The Albanian National Liberation Army rose from the bosom of our people in the fire of the struggle for national and social liberation. For the first time in their history our people created a genuinely popular and revolutionary armed force, an army of a new type, powerfully based on the people, and educated and led by a Marxist-Leninist party.

Led by Comrade Enver Hoxha and replying on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete conditions of our struggle, the Communist Party of Albania organized and assumed direct leadership of our National Liberation Army. As general secretary of the party, political commissar and, later on, as the general commander of the National Liberation Army, Comrade Enver Hoxha worked out the strategy and tactics of the partisan warfare and the special plan concerning the gradual organization of the partisan guerrilla units, battalions, and brigades. He also worked out the plan to centralize the military activity of the various units through the General Staff of the National Liberation Army and to move on to the general offensive through which the ultimate strategic aim was achieved: the country's liberation and the establishment of a democratic people's power.

Our People's Army is the direct successor of the National Liberation Army. During the 40 years of its militant road, it has been and remains a loyal arm of the party, loved by the people, and a sharp weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat. During these 4 decades, it has grown, has become stronger, and has been modernized. It has become a sure defender of the victories of the people's revolution and a socialist construction in Albania.

Following the country's liberation, side by side with the development, strengthening, and perfecting of the entire revolutionary process of socialist construction, and side by side with the successes attained in all fields, the organization, arming, military equipment, training, and political and combat effectiveness of our Armed Forces have also been raised to a higher qualitative level. Because of the party's constant solicitude, our socialist state and our people have spared nothing to constantly strengthen and modernize our People's Army.

The AWP has shown a paternal solicitude and vigilance in preserving and consolidating the profoundly popular nature of our army in its aims, composition, organization, leadership, education, military training, and in all its activity, to make it invincible. The historic experience of our Army shows that the party's leading role in all its life and activity, the bonds that exist between the Armed Forces and the people, and the revolutionary tempering of the Armed Forces are a prerequisite not only to make it a genuinely people's army, as ours is, but also to enable it to successfully carry out its historic mission of defending the interests of the people and of our socialist country.

The regular Armed Forces are only a part and parcel of our armed people. Our country is defended by all the people, who are being trained militarily to crown with success the people's warfare against any aggressor or coalition of aggressors. The great work of education and organization carried out by the party has transformed to concept that "all the people are soldiers" into a predominant conviction, a stable ideological and political norm in the awareness of every citizen of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In Socialist Albania, the fact that workers, cooperativists. the school-going and student youth, women, and the people's intelligentsia are also training militarily, in addition to fulfilling their daily tasks, is a daily commonplace.

With the deployment of the Army throughout the country and with the creation, consolidation, and functioning of the Free Military Schools, the AWP has fully implemented the Marxist-Leninist principle concerning the military arming and training of all the people, thus making it possible for the broad popular masses to be simultaneously the builders and defenders of socialism. These and other measures adopted by the party have made the defense of Socialist Albania invincible, since it relies on the permanent combat-readiness of all the people.

What lies at the foundation of all the achievements attained in the field of defense is the socialist order that has been established in our country, whose superiority over the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist system is indisputable also in the field of defense. The political, economic, and social stability created by our socialist system, the overall progress that is being achieved in Socialist Albania and, above all, the creation of the new man, devoted builders and defender of socialism, serve as a powerful mainstay for the overall consolidation of our Armed Forces.

The achievements in strengthening the country's potential and our Army are a clear testimony of the possibilities available even to a small country, where the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established, to creatively implement the Marxist-Leninist teaching that under the leadership of its party, the emancipated proletariat creates a new Army, a completely new military method, a new military art, and a new military science. Such are our People's Army and our Military Art on the People's Warfare. Relying on this reality, on the demands of our continually advancing revolution, and on the complicated international situation, the Eighth AWP Congress posed the task that "in the future, too, our People's Army and all its structures, being the main force for the country's defense, should be continually strenghtened, modernized, and revolutionized." (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Eighth AWP Congress," p. 90.)

Ensuring the Party's Ideological and Political Leadership in Our Armed Forces -- A Law Arising From Their Popular Nature

As in all other sector's of the country's development, in the Army, too, the party's Marxist-Leninist line constitutes a basis for the education of the Army and guides its entire life and activity. This correct and revolutionary line assures the loyalty of the cadres and of all Army personnel to the party and the people, a high degree of awareness in carrying out their duties, unity of revolutionary thinking and action, and the popular nature of the Army, as the arm of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in defense of the fundamental interests of the people and the party's policy for the construction and defense of socialism.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have led the Army ably in the National Liberation Struggle, as well as after the victory of the people's revolution, and have transformed it into a sure weapon of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was the party, with its clarity, vigilance, and farsightedness, which did not permit others to interfere in the affairs of the National Liberation Army, that is, "the allies," "the friends," the "nationalists" or the so-called leading establishment in the country.

The party confronted with boldness and intelligence the hostile efforts to submit our Army to the intentions of the Titoite leadership, as well as the all-round pressures of the Khrushchevite revisionists to place our army under the command of Soviet generals, and to degenerate it into an army of the bourgeois-revisionist type.

The party and Comrade Enver uncovered, unmasked, and rejected the defeatist and reactionary Maoist theories of "slithering," of "prolonged people's warfare" and of a "purely defensive strategy," which the enemies wished to introduce in our Army. The party as always kept our Army crystal-clear and has protected it against the blows of the class enemy, both internal and external, because, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has written: "The cause of the Army was and remains as dear to us as that of the party itself." (Enver Hoxha, "The Titoites," p. 393)

The enemies of the party and of the people, the agents of imperialism, of Soviet, Yugoslav, Chinese, and other revisionisms, from Ko Xoxe, B. Balluku and down to the gang of the multiple agent M. Shehu, K. Hazbiu, and so forth, directed their entire hostile activity against the leading role of the party in the Army in order to undermine its revolutionary spirit and to transform it into a blind weapon for obscure putschist and counterrevolutionary aims. However, faced with the lofty revolutionary vigilance of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, of the communists, cadres, and all the Army personnel, the enemies have always been uncovered and unmasked, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has struck at them mercilessly. In this bitter class struggle the party has been strengthened and its leading role has grown everywhere in the Armed Forces, while our Army has grown stronger, a loyal arm of the party and of the people, and a strong shield in defense of the victories of our people's revolution.

The education of the Army and of all our people, armed with the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, has been and remains one of the major and permanent tasks of the party organs and basic organizations in the army and in the field. In their entire formative and educational work in the Armed Forces and among the people in arms, they are guided by Comrade Enver Hoxha's teaching that all Army personnel must be politically and ideologically aware, because "only in this way will the enemy be impotent and will not be able to breathe in the Army... only in this way will the Army remain a genuine weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the hands of the party." (Enver Hoxha, "Reflections on China," Vo. I. p 335)

Guided by these very valuable teachings, our party is consistently implementing the principle of always placing proletatian politics in command, aiming to ensure that the ideopolitical factor should always have priority and guide the military factor. The successful crowning of a number of great tasks posed by the party in connection with the Army within a short period recently is explained, primarily, by the fact that the cadres and all Army personnel are loyal to the party, are trained politically and ideologically like revolutionaries, and are tempered and ready to carry out all tasks, now matter how difficult, which are related to the political and military training of the Army and the strengthening of the defense potential of our socialist homeland.

The party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's solicitude in raising the ideopolitical standard of the Army, in continually enriching its political and ideological knowledge, closely bound with the demands of the Military Art on the People's Warfare, is intended to form cadres and Army personnel who are politically aware and military prepared, conscious of the vital importance of the tasks entrusted them and prepared to lay down their lives in carrying out these tasks.

These tasks concern not only the members of our Armed Forces, but all our people in arms, because everyone will fight for the country's defense in case of aggression. Comrade Enver Hoxha gives us a valuable teaching when he stresses that: "The stronger the people are, the stronger also is the Army; the higher the political and ideological standard of the people is, the higher the Army will rise, too; the stronger the rear line is ideologically, politically, and economically, the stronger the Army will be, too." (Enver Hoxha, Works, Vol. 33, p 181) In addition to the work done in the military school to apply this teaching, the ideopolitical and military training has penetrated deeply in the entire life and activity of the army and of our people in arms, using for this purpose a variety of forms and methods which are becoming increasingly more fruitful.

The party's theoretical thoughts and the revolutionary practice of our Army are a testimony to the fact that revery measure adopted by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha to promote the process of education, organization, leadership, training, combat readiness, and so forth, has never been in the nature of a mere administrative action. Having a profound political, ideological, organizational, military and economic substance, every measure and action has aimed and aims, primarily, to make every cadre and every soldier aware of the purpose of the measure or action, and to mobilize them in fulfilling the given task; secondly, every measure and action is intended to preempt all hostile activity, to unmask and eradicate it, as well as all manifestations of arrogance and predominance, of pampering and compromise, which the enemies of the party and of the people have tried from time to time to introduce into the Army. In bitter struggle against alien bourgeois and revisionist practices and concepts, a concerned and fruitful activity is being conducted in all the units and structures of our Armed Forces, under the leadership of the party organs and basic organizations, to eliminate all consequences of the hostile activity in the fields of combat readiness, training, discipline, economy, military equipment, and so forth.

The measures adopted by the party for the constant democratization of the army are an integral part of its work for the democratization of the entire life of the country. This revolutionizing process in the Army has been conducted in struggle against technical-military bureaucratism, liberalism, petty bourgeois vestiges, and against all other alien influences and manifestations. As a result of this struggle, our Army distinguishes itself qualitatively from all other armies in other countries in the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist world. The Army is without castes, without ranks, it lives with the people, with their problems and worries, and, together, they defend the socialist homeland. In our country relations between officers and soldiers are fraternal; they are relations of cooperation and mutual assistance to better achieve the tasks set out by the party for the country's defense. The solicitude shown by the cadres not only for the efficient training of soldiers and reservists, but also in utilizing all the opportunities created by the party for a sound and cultured life of the personnel in army units, constitutes not only a functional duty of the cadres, but is also testimony of a fraternal and paternal attitude. To the cadres of the People's Army, the unit is a second family. This is based on the proletarian nature of our military cadres who, educated with our party's Marxist-Leninist ideology and teaching, are thinking and working like revolutionaries.

To increase the effectiveness of the class struggle against manifestations of bureaucratism and liberalism, against the spirit of commandeering and lack of confidence in the masses, implementing the party's instructions and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the cadres render account before the mass of soldiers, are subjected to direct control by the working class, to worker-soldier control, and are constantly improving the cadre-mass, cadre-soldier, and soldier-soldier relations.

The rendering of accounts before the mass of soldiers is a characteristic of our Army, a very important principled question which helps steel the internal unity of Army units, helps perfect relations between cadres and the masses, deepens the popular nature of our Army, protects the cadres against all bourgeois and revisionist influences, and tempers them to think and act like revolutionaries in accordance with the party's military line and Comrade Enver Hoxha's thoughts.

In the course of implementing the line of the masses, a struggle has been waged against unilateral concepts of democracy and centralism, rights and duties, and freedom and discipline, as being theoretically mistaken and politically harmful. Every task in the Army is carried out on the basis of orders and military regulations, which must be respected and implemented without hesitation and doubts. It is neither admissible nor party-like for anyone, be he a cadre or a soldier, be he in active service or a reservist, a people's volunteer, pupil, or student to dispute the implementation of orders and the requirements of regulations. "In the Army," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "We must be more rigorous than in any other sector in our country's development, because the Army is being trained for moments of danger, when the country's fate is at stake." (Enver Hoxha, "Reports and Speeches 1976-77," p 319).

The strict discipline required in our People's Army is based on revolutionary consciousness which is formed in the process of daily military education and practice. Arming themselves ideologically with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and politically with the party's politics, the cadres, soldiers, and reservists are becoming aware and capable of operating and of standing at all times and in all circumstances like revolutionaries, like resolute fighters. The life of the party itself, the lives of the basic organizations leading and directing all sectors of our Armed Forces, are in themselves an example of revolutionary education and tempering.

The democratization of life in the army has progressed through a bitter class struggle with secret enemies who have attempted to distort and sabotage the implementation of the party's line in the Army and, primarily, to weaken and sabotage the party's effective leadership in the Army. The efforts of the enemies of the party and of the people, the agents of imperialism and of Titoite, Soviet, Chinese, and other revisionisms, to cultivate the idea that armies without commands and staffs do not exist, whereas armies without commissars do exist, to underrate and strike against the leadership role of the party organs and organizations in the Army, to weaken ideopolitical work, and so forth -- all this is known. Meanwhile, they did all they could to undermine the morale of our people, nurturing liberalism, indifference, and political apathy, with the fundamental aim of sabotaging the implementation of the tasks posed by the party for the strengthening of our People's Army and the country's defense.

It is the historic merit of the party and our beloved leader, the General Commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha, that the very dangerous and hostile activity of these fierce enemies of the party and of the people was uncovered and unmasked. The defeat and liquidation of this hostile activity constitutes one of the greatest victories in the glorious history of our party, people, and Army.

The party has gained a great experience for the revolutionization of the Armed Forces in this struggle. It is our duty, the duty of the party organs and organizations in the army, of the commands and staffs, of the youth organization, of the political and military cadres, and of the mass of the soldiers, to learn profoundly from this experience, to draw lessons from it, and to use it in our work and struggle to further strengthen and revolutionize our Armed Forces.

The taking of the Army out of the barracks and the arming and military training of all the people is the most effective measure to implement Lenin's great teaching that "Every citizen a soldier, and every soldier a citizen." The establishment of Free Military Schools as basic centers for the military education and training of all our people in arms is a remarkable contribution made by our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the enrichment and creative application of Marxism-Leninism and in preserving the profoundly popular nature of the Army and in the country's defense against external and internal enemies. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have posed the important task of further consolidating these schools. The implementation of this task requires a qualitative leap in deepening and perfecting the measures adopted to effect considerable improvements in organizing and carrying out small scale training, placing it on sound scientific bases. This will be achieved through a better organized effort on the part of the party committees and bureaus, and by the commands and staffs of various units, in better leading, directing, and controlling the entire activity of the Free Military Schools, with the aim to strengthen discipline and account-rendering and to activate the cadres in the training of all contingents in a more highly qualified way.

The 40 year-old path traversed by our Army has fully vindicated the Marxist-Leninist teaching that the party's leadership is essential and is a law for the existence of a genuinely popular Army. Any departure from the party's control and leadership endangers the popular nature of the Army, endangers the victories of socialism. In the future, too, as the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha instruct us, the constant strengthening of the party's leadership role in the Army will remain a fundamental and permanent task.

The Party's Leadership Role Is Also Decisive for the Creative Implementation of Our Miltary Art of the People's Warfare

On the basis of the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the fighting traditions of our people for freedom and independence, our party has worked out and has given our Armed Forces the Military Art of the People's Warfare. The entire work to raise the level of military training and to strengthen the constant combat-readiness of our people in arms is programmed and achieved on the basis of the requirements of this art. Persistence in the mastering and creative implementation of this art constitutes a fundamental task in the work of the party and of the commands and staffs in the Armed Forces.

The foundations of our Military Art of the People's Warfare were laid in the Antifascist National Liberation Struggle. After the liberation, the fundamental questions pertaining to building up the army and to the working out of military strategy and tactics were tackled with farsightedness and on scientific bases. The party and our General Commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, have constantly worked out and improved the Military Art of the People's Warfare, in accordance with the pace of our socialist construction and in the conditions of the imperialist and revisionist encirclement in which the country has been built and defended, while the implementation of its requirements has been achieved in struggle against the efforts of the putschist enemies, who intended to apply reactionary concepts such as the so-called "prolonged people's warfare," "merely defensive strategy," and the defeatist "slithering" theory.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have given our Military Art of the People's Warfare the qualitative traits of a revolutionary military art which, based entirely on the Marxist-Leninist theory of people's warfare, in the generalization of the wealthy experience of our Army and of the fighting experience of our people throughout the centuries, contains its own original principles and rules.

It bears the hallmark of the working class and its revolutionary world outlook and it is based on the principle of the superiority of man over weapons; these are characteristics which distinguish it from every viewpoint from the bourgeois and revisionist military arts. Our Military Art of the People's Warfare contains scientifically based arguments on the objective possibilities of clashing on the battlefield with enemies possessing superiority in numbers and equipment and of emerging victorious over them using the method of people's warfare.

Differing fundamentally from the bourgeois-revisionist military art, which is characterized by classicism and dogmatism, our Military Art of the People's Warfare distinguished itself qualitatively with its creative traits, as a lively, dynamic and constantly developing art, contrary to stereotypism, dogmatism, and schematism. The party demands that this creative spirit, which runs like a thread throughout our Military Art of the People's Warfare, should also be felt in the course of its practical implementation. Creativity, intelligence, and flexibility are required from the ordinary soldier, company commander, squad commander, up to the higher ranks. Our Military Art of the People's Warfare does not permit soldiers and cadres to implement military or combat rules in a stereotypical way and without imagination. In battle there is no time to wait for orders every moment and in all circumstances. Cadres and soldiers must therefore prepare themselves now, in order to be able to operate in the future, on any battlefield, with boldness, sharpness, initiative, and creativity.

Despite the achievements attained, it is necessary to carry out a more serious, persistent, and responsible effort to ensure the further creative implementation of the demands of the Military Art of the People's Warfare, which constitute also important subjects of research and scientific work, in order to place them on a sounder base and ensure a better implementation of the tasks posed by the party to strengthen the country's defense potential. This perfecting and concretization is very important because it brings qualitative changes in strengthening the combat-readiness of our Armed Forces and the country's defense potential in general.

The party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions to make training easier to understand, more profound in concept, and more rapid in its implementation are designed to ensure that our people go into battle comprehensively well-trained and educated. To achieve these objectives, the party has posed the task that combat training should be conceived and implemented by everyone as a duty of great political, ideological, and military importance, that it be carried out in difficult and in extremely difficult conditions, by day and by night, in situations which are as close as possible to real combat situations. But to achieve this it is essential that the commands and staff of all ranks should pay more attention to small-scale training, that they should involve in this kind of training their best and most competent cadres and specialists, and that they should make more observations, carry out more experiments, and generalize results. The establishment of norms in all elements and compounds of training is the most effective way of checking and evaluating objectively the degree of mastery and creative implementation of military training programs.

The revolutionization of training is closely bound with the elevation of the theoretical and practical abilities of the cadres. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha demand from military cadres that they should be lively, flexible, and show initiative in their work, that they should view the training programs critically, make them more understandable and qualified, eliminating excesses which make training boring and without effect. This requires that advanced, creative, and innovative thinking be stimulated among all the personnel.

The tasks posed by the party for the Army are great, numerous, and complex. Their implementation requires that the leadership work of the party organs and organizations, commands, and staffs be raised to a higher scientific level, making better use of the advanced thinking of the masses, inspiring, mobilizing, and organizing them in successfully resolving problems, particularly those directly pertaining to raising combat readiness to a higher degree.

The persistent efforts of the communists, cadres, and all personnel under the leadership of the party organs and basic organizations to train in accordance with our Military Art of People's Warfare have made our People's Army and all the people in arms always ready to defend the country against any enemy or coalition of enemies in all circumstances, and at all times.

The current situations in the world and around our country are fraught with numerous dangers for the freedom and independence of the peoples, this being a consequence of the aggressive, expansionist policy of the two superpowers and other capitalist and revisionist countries. In these circumstances, the danger of an external imperialist-revisionist aggression against our country remains always a real danger. This confronts the Armed Forces with important tasks in keeping revolutionary vigilance sharp at all times, in perfecting and developing permanent combat-readiness to the highest possible degree, and in constantly strengthening the country's defense potential. The implementation of the instruction issued by the general commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, that our Army should always remain compact, with an iron and conscious discipline, capable of being at the right spot whenever this may become necessary, that it should strike at the enemy with extraordinary speed, not permitting him to set foot on the territory of our beloved socialist homeland -- all this remains a permanent and current task for all communists, cadres, and soldiers in our Armed Forces.

In this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the creation of our People's Army the personnel of all our defense structures come to their festivities with a steel-like unity around the party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, politically, ideologically, and militarily better prepared than ever, vigilant, and ready to successfully carry out in all circumstances the sacred mission entrusted them by the people and the party, namely, the defense of our socialist homeland.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ICELAND -- Izedin Hejdini, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Iceland, presented his credentials to President Vigdis Finnbogadottir on 9 August 1983. [Excerpt] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 83 AU]

DPRK PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 AUG

AU121358 Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 12 (BTA) -- A party and governmental delegation of the PDR of Korea, led by Mr Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, arrived here today at the invitation of the CC of the BCP and Bulgaria's Government.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Zhivkov Receives Leader

AU131937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member and secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and head of the DPRK party-government delegation that is paying a friendly visit to Bulgaria. A wide range of issues was discussed at the talks which emphasized the particular importance of further strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and of their efforts to reduce international tension and safeguard world peace. The results achieved in developing bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres were highly appreciated, and it was also noted that the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is a guarantee for further developing comprehensive cooperation. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and the ambassadors of the two countries, Vasil Khubchev and Choe Sang-muk, also attended the friendly and cordial talks.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH USSR'S TERESHKOVA

AU131935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Valentina Tereshkova, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. The talks were held in a particularly cordial atmosphere.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 7-13 Aug

AU131932 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 7 and 13 August, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parenthesis):

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, conveyed greetings to the opening of an international art and education congress in sofia (1500 GMT 11 August). Yordanov is also reported to have opened an exhibition of an A. Hammer Art collection in Sofia and attended a reception for Hammer which was also attended by Robert Barry, U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria (1730 GMT 11 August).

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a celebration in Varna on the day of the Bulgarian Navy (1730 GMT 12 August).

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the opening in Burgas of a photographic exhibition on the Ilinden uprising (1730 GMT 12 August). Filipov is also reported to have attended a celebration in Malko Turnovo devoted to the 80th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising (1730 GMT 13 August).

BRIEFS

LOCATING SATELLITES BY LASER -- Sofia, August 12 (BTA) -- For more than two years now the laser location of the "Interkosmos-Bulgaria 1300" satellite has been performed through the original Bulgarian "OLSS" system (optical laser light-reflecting system). Having a maximum suitable size and weight of only 4.5 kg, it ensures a good laser location of the satellite. This is also confirmed by more than two thousand measurements made at a distance from it by 14 laser stations all over the world. So far quite a number of prestigious laboratories in the world have given high appraisals of the original scientific solution. The highest recognition was the order placed by the Soviet Union for the making of a smiliar laser location reflector of satellites of the "Meteor" type. The scientific workers at the Central Higher Geodesy Laboratory under Prof. Dr. N. Georgiev have already carried out the necessary researches for designing the new "OLSS-M" device. A model of the system has been made, and after the completion of the laboratory tests being carried out now, the first flying model of "OLSS-M" is expected to be delivered to the Soviet researchers at the end of the year. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 12 Aug 83 AU]

CPSU'S ROLE IN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

AU101200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 83 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "The Historical Merits of Lenin's Party; The CPSU and the World Revolutionary Movement"]

[Text] Eighty years have passed since the founding of the Bolshevik party in Russia. Since then, to this very day, Lenin's party has incessantly been at the center of ideological contention. There is no ideological or political direction today that is not involved, in one way or another, in discussions about this party's policy. The assessments are often contradictory, depending on the class positions from which they depart.

Differing Class Approaches

The disputes surrounding the assessment of the party of the Soviet Communists express the main direction of the ideological struggle. Enemies of progress are trying to besmirch the CPSU so that the monopolist bourgeoisie can easier defend the capitalist system and put obstacles in the path of social progress. Contrary to this, revolutionaries, progressive people, are siding with the policy of the CPSU because they are interested in social progress and in realization of the interests of the worker class, the rest of the working people, and the world's deomcratic forces. They are increasingly aware of the fact that precisely the party of Soviet Communists is the leading ideological, political, and moral force which shows mankind the way to a real flourishing of society and the community of the world's nations.

A retrospective glance at the history of mankind's political and ideological development unequivocally documents the fact that not a single party has ever achieved successes and general sympathies such as the CPSU has.

Here a question arises: What are the reasons for such success and the authority of this party? From what does it draw such immense creativity and initiative in all stages of its development?

Doubtlessly, in the first place because it is armed with the only really scientific ideology -- with Marixm-Leninism. This enables it to draw the correct conclusions from the experience acquired, and assess the problems of today and the prospects for tomorrow.

In the Interest of General Progress

The success and the huge international influence and authority of the Leninist party further stem from the fact that its objectives and ideals totally correspond to the objective needs of general social progress.

Precisely because of that the CPSU pursued in all, even in the most complex watershed periods, a clear, class, and internationalist line, and precisely because of that it gained and is gaining increasingly broader recognition and support from the broad revolutionary and democratic forces throughout the world.

No matter from which angle or aspect we assess this party, its dominant attributes clearly rise before us as well: boundless loyalty to the communist and revolutionary movement, to the creative unfolding of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, and to proletarian internationalism. In every situation we convince ourselves that Soviet Communists live the lives of communists throughout the world, and that their successes and problems are close to them.

The solidarity of the communists of the USSR with the communists of the whole world always was and is a great moral and political force, the foundation of the growing role that the world communist movement plays today.

It is not by coincidence that anticommunists, enemies of the revolutionary workers class, are trying so hard to undermine or at least weaken solidarity and cooperation with the CPSU. These are not attempts of a merely theoretical and ideological nature. They are, above all, politically motivated. The present is being falsified and the past besmirched for this purpose. This concerns, in the first place, the October Revolution, the period of the Bolshevik party's founding, and the party's international activity after its victory in the revolution.

Experience shows that the anticommunist and reformist approach to the basic goals and tasks mapped out by Lenin's party and to this party's theory has always been coupled with nationalism and neglect of the internationalist obligations and interests of the workers' class and the working people in the individual countries as well as on the international scale. This truth, the woeful essence of which was exposed as far back as the beginning of this century, is still being confirmed by the experiences of individual states and by the practice of revisionist groups and currents. Looking at the last few decades, we may call to our minds the policy of Imre Nagy's group in Hungary in 1956, the line of rightwing revisionists in Czechoslovakia 15 years ago, the repeated examples from Poland, the line of the opportunists of Fischer's and Marek's sort in Austria, or of officials like Carrillo in Spain and Elleinstein in France in the seventies. They all lacked an understanding of the key principles of Marxism-Leninism, the greatness of the Soviet party's efforts, and they also lacked what we call greatness of mind.

The Class Adversaries' Rickety Propositions

All these, and other cases, had to do with a hostile attitude toward Lenin's party. The very first concern of opportunists has always been, and is today, to dissociate themselves from this revolutionary party and to proclaim the "uniqueness" of their line and the "unsuitability" of the CPSU's experiences for one country or another (depending on where this particular opportunist party operates).

However, this line is extremely dangerous not only for the revolutionary movement but for the entire human race, for peace. If for no other reasons, then because it plays into he hands of imperialist forces, of "hawks" who never stop hatching plans to weaken the unity of the world revolutionary movement. The aims they pursue are clear: to open the path to a change in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of counterrevolution.

The purpose of slandering the CPSU's experience is to attempt somehow to "avenge" the fact that the birth of the Bolshevik party constituted a historical watershed: For the first time in history, a party came into being that was capable of leading the workers' class to total economic, social, and political liberation; this totally changed the distribution of forces in the workers' movement. This objectively made the party of the Bolsheviks the vanguard of the international socialist movement. By carrying out the socialist revolution in October 1917, Lenin's party provided a strong impetus to the establishment of parties of a new type, a process that has culminated in the existence today of almost 100 communist and workers' parties on all continents. And this is not the result of "Moscow's interference ir the internal affairs" of other states, as -- out of hatred -- anticommunists would like to make gullible people believe, but the result of internal, social, and class conditions in states in which oppression and exploitation prevail.

Under the impact of Bolshevik policy and ideology, the broad masses of working people are increasingly turning away from reformist leaders and are looking for new leaders, seeking to set up new parties.

It was under such an impact and with the direct assistance of Lenin and his party that the Communist International came into being. It symbolized a great shift [posun] in the workers' and, in particular, the communist movements. The party of Bolsheviks demonstrated how essential it is for the proletariat to have a party of a new type, a party of revolutionary action, a party equipped with Marxist-Leninist theory, a party leading the masses.

What is the attitude of the opportunist forces in the workers' movement toward the party of Lenin? The answer to this question is all the more important and interesting as the "arguments" of the rightwing opportunists -- as we can convince ourselves -- are always essentially the same.

From the beginning to this very day they have been vowing "not to do it like in Russia." To buttress this creed, they are besmirching -- using various pretexts -- the CPSU and the Soviet socialist state and trying to unjustifiably discredit what they call the Soviet model for building a new society.

When we briefly sum up the attempts to date at "criticism" of the CPSU policy, we can reduce it to the following two problems:

-- Is revolution necessary for a transition to socialism and can this transition not be made without a revolution?

-- Is socialism a fundamentally new social form, or is it not just the outcome of Lenin's and his party's volutary action?

Today, the CPSU is an acknowledged vanguard of the world revolutionary movement, as much because it managed to answer these questions not only in theory but also in practice. The answer is: To effect a transition to socialism, a revolution is necessary. It may take various forms. Socialism is a fundamentally new society. It must be a society without the dominant role of private owners in, a society freed of exploitation, a society that regards service to man as its goal.

Invaluable Contribution

The CPUS's historical merit is that it develops these principles theoretically and practically.

If we want to objectively assess the CPSU's contribution to world social progress and to the development of revolutionary, liberation, and democratic movements in the world, we must emphasize: Its huge merit is in that that it resolutely opposes opportunism, defends and develops Marxism-Leninism, that it elaborates on this basis answers to various new principled questions that arise for mankind in the current watershed era.

History does not like the question: "What would happed if?" However, one can say that were it not for the enormous labor carried out by the Soviet people, led by its vanguard, the development of the world would be going in a different direction. The pace of social progress in the world would have slowed down and, it cannot be excluded, mankind would have already lived not through two, but several world wars, a matter that would have had catastrophic consequences for the world.

Thanks to the efforts of Soviet communists, the prospects of the world have changed for the better and the current world correlation of forces has been created which is favorable to socialism and progress. In this situation, in all parts of the world, nations are demonstrating heroism worthy of our times when facing the dangerous enemy of mankind -- world imperialism.

All fundamental questions of the present and their definition and solutions are passing through the CPSU. The foremost of them -- the question of the struggle for peace -- is at the center of attention of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Profoundly International Character

Under the current conditions, the Soviet party fulfills its vanguard international role before the world revolutionary movement, above all by achieving ever new successes in perfecting the advanced socialist society. Successes in this sphere are not only the national pride and patriotism of the Soviet Communists, they are the personification of the contribution of the Soviet people to the changes in the world, to the progress of all mankind.

The foreign political activity of the CPSU has a profoundly international character. Soviet Communists are providing enormous assistance to other socialist countries. Together with the other fraternal parties, the CPSU implements measures aimed at the development of economic, political, and defense cooperation among the socialist countries. Soviet Communists stand in the front ranks of defenders of the achievements of world socialism.

The huge political support, as well as moral and material aid of the Soviet side to nations fighting for their liberation, is well known.

Fighting for implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the CPSU safeguards peace among nations, the independence of all countries, exposes intrigues and tricks of imperialism and opposes its revanchist and aggressive efforts.

The CPSU has regarded, and continues to regard, the safeguarding of the unity and cohesion of revolutionary and liberation forces, and communist and workers' parties in particular, as one of the foremost tasks of its international activity. It is taking a stand against any manifestations of hegemonism and asserts the view that at present there is no, and cannot be any, party to steer the whole communist movement. However, the fraternal communist and workers' parties stress that the objective position of the CPSU as the oldest and most experienced party in the communist movement places on it a special responsibility and requires of it special efforts, efforts aimed at ensuring the interests of the entire movement.

The CPSU is honorably living up to this mission. Our party and the other fraternal parties are constantly being convinced that the Leninist party cultivates with them friendly and equal relations, relations of mutual trust, assistance, and equal partnership. Cooperation between the CPSU and the entire world communist, revolutionary, and liberation movement has become an important factor in the world correlation of forces.

The CPSU is constantly trying to bring about action unity of the communist parties in the struggle against imperialism. It advocates expanding contacts among communist parties. Together with other fraternal parties, the CPSU has accomplished a great job in working out a united ideological and political platform for the world communist movement. The CPSU constructively contributes to the effectiveness of all actions of our movement in the international arena. This yields fruit in the form of enhanced unity of the Marxist-Leninist parties and the movement as a whole.

In its struggle for unity of the communist movement, the CPSU defends in a high-principled and resolute fashion the purity of Marxism-Leninism and puts up resistance to all renegades of Marxism-Leninism, revisionists, splitters, and nationalists.

Today, the Leninist party of the Soviet Union finds itself in an important stage of development. The resolutions of its 26th congress, the conclusions of the latest CPSU Central Committee sessions determine broad perspectives for the development of the Soviet state, for the entire Soviet society in the most recent and more distant periods. This is a strong inspiration for the Soviet people in their creative work in the name of their own future as well as in the name of the future of the whole world. Communists and all revolutionaries and democrats of the world are convincing themselves ever more thoroughly that the CPSU proceeds at the forefront of our time, that it is the creator and bearer of a more glowing peaceful, democratic, and socialist future of mankind.

This fact was expressed in the name of Czechoslovak Communists and all the Czechoslovak people by Gustav Husak, general secretary of our party Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress, when he said: "We express profound admiration for the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the CPSU, are creating material-technical foundations for Communist society. The road on which you have embarked is a pioneering road. It is a road that opened up with the Great October and it is the luck of mankind that no one can divert your party and the Soviet people from that road. We will fulfil with honor our part in this historical mission in the great class struggle for the victory of the forces of socialism and peace."

DPRK DELEGATION DEPARTS; SEEN OFF BY FOJTIK

LD121434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] A party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, headed by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, which was on a friendly visit in Czechoslovakia, left Prague today. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was seen off by Jan Fojtik, candidate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

PEACE PROTESTERS SEND HONECKER LETTER; FAST

LD131159 Hamburg DPA in German 0857 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] East Berlin, 13 Aug (DPA) -- In an open letter to State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, participants in a fasting action in East Berlin are asking the GDR Government to issue a declaration that it will not permit the siting of nuclear missiles on its territory in the event of a delay or failure in the Geneva disarmament negotiations. "This would, in our opinion, in no way represent a security risk since the deterrence potential of the Warsaw Pact states is sufficient to make any attack an act of suicide," states the message, which was signed by 17 men and women and was read out on Friday evening at the end of a 1-week "fasting for life" in the Erloeser Church in East Berlin. A declaration of willingness by a small country such as the GDR not to pose a threat in one area could possibly be a step that would "save the lives of ten people and be a source of hope to millions."

It was also announced that letters have been sent to the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR and to the Catholic bishop of Berlin, Joachim Meisner, with an appeal for them to address themselves to the GDR Government and stress that it should demonstrate a willingness to disarm. Similar fasting actions in congregations should also be supported. It was also announced that the "fasting for life" action would continue on Wednesday.

The participants in the fasting action at the Erloeser Church -- who numbered twelve at the beginning, on 6 August, and later grew to 21 -- had declared their solidarity right from the start with several people in Western countries who were taking part in an indefinite "fasting for life". In the message to Honecker, which was handed over in the Council of State building on Thursday, reference is made to this indefinite fasting by "ten men and women in three different places in the Western world", whose intention is "not to take any food until a first concrete and encouraging step in connection with the Geneva disarmament talks becomes reality and points the way to an end to the nuclear arms race." It also says: "We appeal to your conscience and to the conscience of the GDR political leadership not to permit ten people to die in the next few weeks, symbolizing the threatened death of mankind. Their death would reinforce our fear that the death of millions would become reality."

In the message, fear is expressed that the destruction of human civilization would be brought one step nearer if there is no outcome to the Geneva negotiations this autumn. People must be encouraged "to reject the policy of mutual threat." Many individuals and groups must give clear and unmistakeable signals "that demonstrate their non-violent resistance to the policy of strife."

CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR EMIGRATION PROTEST

LD131231 Hamburg DPA in German 1129 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (DPA) -- According to information available in Berlin, three young men were arrested in the Thuringian town of Jena over the past 2 weekends in connection with political activities. Informed circles in West Berlin said on Saturday that 2 weeks ago about 100 people had gathered in the central square in Jena to emphasize their desire to leave the GDR and relinquish their GDR citizenship.

Several people were temporarily detained and a 20-year-old fitter was arrested. Since then he has been in custody in Gera. A second man, who took pictures of the gathering of would-be emigrants, was also arrested and has apparently already been sentenced.

According to this information, 1 week later a 19-year-old inhabitant of Jena, who had just applied for an exit permit, was arrested at a minute of silence -- banned by officials -- to mark the bombing of Hiroshima, and is now also in prison in Gera.

For the past 8 weeks or so, exit permit applicants from Jena and other GDR towns have been gathering in the central square for about 15 minutes each Saturday to emphasize their desire to emigrate, West Berlin sources said.

NICARAGUAN LEADER REPLIES TO HONECKER GREETINGS

LD091804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin 9 Aug (ADN) -- Nicaragua's consistent struggle for peace, detente, international detente and equal cooperation, and against the imperialist policy of confrontation as well as Nicaragua's active participation in the Nonaligned Movement are a contribution to the revolutionary process of halting the imperialist policy aimed at arms escalation and the subjugation of the peoples. This is stated in a message in which the coordinator of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, thanks Erick Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, for their congratulations on the fourth anniversary of the people's revolution.

Recognition of these efforts by fraternal countries such as the GDR, it adds, encouraged Nicaragua in carrying out the difficult tasks imposed by the revolutionary process. Nicaragua shares the GDR's stance that the ties of friendship between the two countries should constantly grow stronger in the interests of world peace, the common cause of the progressive states.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES POLISH COUNTERPART

AU121428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Dr Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, for talks which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Central to the exchange of views were topical problems related to economic and scientific-technical cooperation as well as the further fashioning of economic relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic.

Participating in the talks were Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Tadeusz Grabski, commercial counselor of the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR. On the same day, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Zbigniew Madej, the respective chairmen of the Joint GDR-Polish People's Republic Economic Committee, met for consultations in Berlin.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV'S THACH

LD121718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has underlined the GDR's support for the proposals of the Indochinese states to lessen tensions and create a peace zone which strengthens stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

On Friday he met for a friendly talk with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who is in the GDR on a short visit. Nguyen Co Thach welcomed the initiatives of the USSR and other socialist states, including the GDR, which are aimed at the maintenance of peace in Europe and the world.

It was noted with satisfaction that fraternal relations between the GDR and Vietnam were developing successfully in all spheres on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and cooperation and agreements concluded by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

KABUL RADIO EXPANDS ACTIVITIES WITH GDR AID

AU121332 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 83 p 6

[Hilmar Koenig dispatch from Kabul: "New Studios for Radio Afghanistan: Fruitful Cooperation with GDR Specialists"]

[Summary] "For a few weeks Radio Afghanistan has simultaneously broadcast up to six different programs. The technical quality of the program was considerably improved following the reconstruction of the studios that was carried out in close cooperation with GDR specialists. For the first time it is now possible to also transmit stereophonic programs. The number of daily program hours has now risen from 29 to 40. The entire modernization process took place while the station continued operations."

The reconstruction has created excellent conditions for radio and television recordings. In addition, an archive of recordings, a library, technical workshops, and an automatic fire warning system were also built. There is great importance attached to the radio service in Afghanistan because of the continuing high rate of illiteracy among the populace. "This is why Radio Afghanistan in its main program also takes into consideration the languages of the minorities, in addition to the main languages of Pushtu and Dari. Radio stations which exclusively transmit in the local languages and continue the cultural traditions as well as social peculilarities in the areas concerned are operating in 10 provinces."

SED, SWISS LABOR PARTY HOLD FRIENDLY TALKS

LD122209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Aug (ADN) -- The SED and the Swiss Labor Party [PST] will do everything possible in order to divert the threat of a nuclear inferno arising from the arms escalation and confrontation policy of the United States and NATO, and to achieve a change toward disarmament and international detente. This was confirmed today by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Armand Magnin, secretary general of the PST, during friendly talks.

The thing to do now is to prevent, through intensified actions by all peace forces, the deployment of new U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe and to make the United States give up its destructive stance at the Geneva negotiations to make it possible for agreements to be reached in line with the principle of equality and equal security.

The unity of action of the communist and workers' parties, their activity together with all other peace forces, it was unanimously emphasized, is of decisive importance. The international Karl Marx conference has provided fresh impetus for this.

The participants in the talks paid tribute to the fraternal development of cooperation between the two parties and agreed to deepen it in the spirit of internationalist solidarity.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ETHIOPIA -- Addis Ababa -- With the development of the Ethiopian revolution, relations between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia have been strengthened and deepened in all areas. This was said by secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and deputy prime minister of Ethiopia,, Fikre-Selassie Wogderes, member of the Executive Committee of the COPWE [the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] when he received GDR ambassador in Ethiopia, Hans Jagenow, on Saturday to accept his letters of credence. Ambassador Jagenow conveyed the cordial greetings of General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker to chairman of the PMAC and COPWE, Mengistu Haile Mariam, on whose instructions these greetings were equally warmly reciprocated by Fikre-Selassie Wogderes [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 13 Aug 83 LD]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM HUNGARY -- On Friday Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, concluded a working visit of several days to Hungary. After negotiations with Kalman Abraham, Hungarian minister of construction and urban development, an agreement was signed about the further deepening of cooperation in the scientific-technical and economic fields for 1983-85. In doing so, stipulations were made for closer coordination of the work of the institutes of the GDR Construction Academy and of the Hungarian Construction Institute. The central issue is a further reduction in material and fuel expenditures in the building industry. During his visit Wolfgang Junker visited Hungarian building combines and scientific institutions of the building industry, particularly in Budapest and Pest County, and saw for himself the high standard of the Hungarian building industry. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30/31 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

MARJAI, ACZEL MEET WITH U.S. SENATOR DODD

LD121857 Budapest MTI in English 1939 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 12 (MTI) -- Senator Christopher Dodd of the Democratic Party, member of the Foreign Affairs and Financial Committee of the United States Senate, held talks with Vice Premier Jozsef Marjai, Secretary of State for the Foreign Ministry Janos Nagy, and President of the Hungarian National Bank Matyas Timar, from August 10 to 12. The American politician met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

ALVAREZ-LED CUBAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 13 AUG

LD131843 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI) -- The Cuban delegation under the leadership of Julian Rizo Alvarez, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, which arrived in Hungary on August 6, left Saturday.

The delegation met Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, and Bela Szikszay, deputy head of the HSWP CC Economic Policy Department, and visited agricultural plants and food industrial companies.

'NEW TYPES' OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS DISCUSSED

AU120740 Budapest Nepszava in Hungarian 10 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Dr Erno Herner, deputy head of a main department of the Ministry of Domestic Trade: "The Contractual System Is Spreading in Trade"]

[Text] Some 72,000 retail trade and catering units are operating in Hungary. Of these, 55,000 businesses are socially-owned and managed by 160 enterprises and 290 cooperatives. Such an extensive and fragmented business system cannot be efficiently run by means of direct management. That was the reason for the fact that modernization of the internal mechanism of trade began with the introduction of new types of business operations. The purpose of these types is, on the one hand, to improve shopping conditions and, on the other hand, to enhance the efficiency of management and ensure a more effective employment of manpower and resources.

In working out the new types of operation, we followed three fundamental principles:

1. Business managers should have a great degree of independence and extensive decision-making competence in organizing acquisition and marketing, in managing staff and resources, and in pricing.

2. Independence produces suitable results only when material incentives are intensified. Personal income is subject to the successful operation of the business.

3. Outstanding importance is attached to material responsibility as a negative incentive. The managers of the businesses operating in a new form assume a larger portion of the business risk.

Degrees of Independence

Ordinances by the Council of Ministers and by individual ministers have made possible the introduction of various types of operations worked out in conformity with these principles. Operations on the basis of leases, contracts, and earnings incentives [jovedelemerdekeltseg] as well as self-accounting, constitute various degrees of incentive and independence. Their introduction is not mandatory; economic organizations decide to which type to switch and when. The Ministry of Domestic Trade recommends that the smallest units be operated in a leased or contractual form, the medium-size ones -- those with 10-15 employees -- should be earnings-incentive ones, while the large businesses, department stores, hotels, and storehouses may be organized into self-accounting ones.

Because these forms become frequently confused with each other in everyday parlance, it will do no harm to clarify what we mean by them. A leasee is a private merchant who, in return for a rental, takes over the premises of a business, with their fixtures and equipment, to trade there independently, on this own behalf, and at his own risk. The merchandise, materials, and depreciable assets constitute his own property, and the subordinates are his employees. The operation of the business is governed by the regulations for private trade.

The manager of the contractual business has a similar independence as a leasee, but operates on behalf of an enterprise. He is liable to the full extent of his private wealth for the fulfillment of the assumed obligations. An essential difference as compared with a leasee is that in return for a usage fee the economic organizations makes the funds for the acquisition of merchandise, materials, and depreciable assets available to the contractual business manager. The contractual manager's employment does not cease, but is only suspended for the duration of the civil contract. The subordinates are the employees of the enterprise or cooperative. The manager pays a fixed-rate for using the business, a usage fee on the value of the revolving assets received, and a general income tax subject to the volume of turnover. The remaining sum is his own private income.

Managers of earnings incentive businesses -- and the other working people there accepting the conditions -- have a large degree of independence, but the enterprise can limit the extent of it. The economic organization determines operational conditions for the business. The manager is obliged to render an itemized account of the stock of merchandise and returns, and the result of performance is ascertained. Those working under the earnings-incentive system receive their basic wages. The rest of their earnings depend on the successful operation of the business. They receive a premium amounting to a large sum if they fulfill the result requirement set by the economic organization. After the deduction of a progressive general income tax, they are paid a predetermined portion of the overfulfillment of the result requirement as an income in addition to wages. Their materal responsibility is limited and extends only to the amount of income over and above basic wages.

The self-accounting unit operates and settles account with the economic organization as an enterprise. The working people receive a share of the profits, a premium, and a year-end bonus on the basis of the results of the self-accounting unit.

The expansion of the leasing of businesses and the introduction of contractual operations began on 1 January 1981, so that there are the experiences of two and one-half years available today. (Following a 6-month trial period, operations based on earnings-incentives have been extensively applied since 1 January this year.) Self-accounting is a form that has been applied previously as well. It is now in the process of expansion.

Favorable Experiences

Thus far, enterprises have leased out some 300 businesses, and contractual businesses numbered 7,000 at the end of the first quarter of the year. Almost 30 percent of the catering establishments are operating in a new form, while this rate does not amount to even 10 percent for grocery stores.

The experiences obtained concerning their operation are generally favorable. Business managers are paying great attention to the acquisition of merchandise and the expansion of assortment. Shopping conditions have improved. The duration for which stores remain open has increased 10-20 percent, while the service for customers is generally prompter and more attentive. The consumers appreciate the changes, which is proved by the fact that the turnover of these businesses increases twice or three times as rapidly as that of businesses operating in a conventional form.

It is Advantageous for the Enterprise and the Budget

It is one of the criteria of more effective management that personnel -- primarily in catering -- has decreased 10-20 percent. Placing the manpower released has caused no problems, but rather has alleviated the manpower shortage existing elsewhere. The business manager does not have to be made to manage thriftily and efficiently; his material motivation induces him to do so.

With the increase of independence, directing activity and administration, that is, the workload and personnel of enterprise and cooperative centers, have diminished. The cardinal proof of the existence of more effective management is the fact that units operating in a new form are paying to enterprises considerably higher profits than previously and that the revenue of the state budget -- also with the general income tax payments of the working people concerned -- is increasing.

Although numerous previous problems have been successfully eliminated or alleviated through the introduction of the new operational forms, a competitive situation that would force business mangers to make optimal decisions in every respect has not yet developed. Thus, uncalled-for price hikes occur, the cheating of consumers has not sufficienctly declined as yet, and, because of commodity supply difficulties, the danger of bribing has increased in certain branches. In the past 2 years, 10 percent of contracts have been cancelled, mainly because managers could not fulfill their payments obligations. However, the advantages of the new operational forms exceed the effects of the still existing weaknesses many times over.

The transition to these forms continues: Our plans include the leasing out of 3,000 businesses, the contractual operation of 12,000-13,000 businesses, and the establishment of 5,000 earnings-incentive and 400 self-accounting units by 1985. In 1985, these businesses will transact 60 percent of the retail trade turnover. And the expansion of the new forms will continue following 1985 as well.

GOVERNMENT 'MUST REOPEN TALKS' SAYS SOLIDARITY

'Ultimatum' Issued

NC131920 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 13 (AFP) -- The outlawed trade union Solidarity today issued an ultimatum to the Polish authorities to reopen negotiations with the union by August 22 or face a wave of strike action in the shipyards here.

In a statement dated August 1983, and sent to Western media here, the underground Solidarity committee for the Lenin shipyards said the authorities must reopen talks with Solidarity in order to solve the crisis which it said had beset Poland "since the big strikes of summer 1980".

The committee said the negotiations should take place between now and Aug 22, and would involve Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and his advisers, "under the arbitration of the Polish Episcopate", in order to find a solution to Poland's economic and political crisis.

If the authorities refuse to negotiate, the committee said it would "appeal to workers on the Baltic coast and throughout the country to work to rule from August 23 to August 31, and to organise other protest actions".

They called on workers from all fields, including police and soldiers, who wanted to "live in dignity" to give their support to the statement "so that we can safeguard the lives of our children and future generations".

The statement also accused the government of having "violated" the Gdansk agreements which gave birth to Solidarity on August 31 1980 and said they had reintroduced methods from the Stalin era in some cases in their attempt to suppress democratic opposition in Poland.

Solidarity would "never forget" the demands made in August 1980, which included items such as free trade unions, freedom of expression and respect for human rights, and the union members were "determined to fight for their implementation by all means available to the workers" the statement ended.

Gdansk Demonstration Held

NC141119 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug. 14 (AFP) -- Several thousand people today took to the streets of this Baltic seaport, birthplace of Solidarity, to mark their continued support for the outlawed union.

Witnesses said a crowd began forming around noon at the close of services at St. Bridget's Church and began marching toward a nearby statue in memory of workers killed during Poland's 1970 riots.

The St. Bridget Church is the parish church for the Gdansk Lenin shipyards, whose workers spearheaded the drive in August 1980 for an independent trade union in Poland.

Chanting the name of Solidarity and flashing V-for-victory signs, marchers were prevented by large numbers of anti-riot militia in combat gear from approaching the workers' monument. There was no immediate report on clashes.

ARMY DAILY ATTACKS WALESA GENTE INTERVIEW

AU121002 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Aug 83 p 2

[Col. W. Zielinski commentary: "Who Pays for Such Games?"]

[Text] Italian readers of the Milan weekly GENTE received a shock, Walesa has a plan! That is at least what the journalist says to whom the former Solidarity leader made the above statement during an interview.

The paper also describes the dramatic circumstances in which the interview was held. Both men "waded into water in order to be as far away from militia vehicles as possible and out of range of their listening devices..." It is a lucky thing that we are having a hot summer. Thanks to this fact, neither of them caught a cold: At the most, they attracted leeches to their naked thighs...

One thing is unclear, however. Why did Walesa limit himself to the following statement: "...I have a plan about which I can tell you nothing more right now for obvious reasons."

But the introduction in GENTE says that the interviewer and interviewee removed themselves to a "safe" distance from the Citizens' Militia vehicles. This is all the more odd because further on in his interview, Walesa presents himself as a "pragmatist" who "oddly succeeds in finding the shortest way to his goal and the simplest solution. I do not even know where this talent comes from..."

The readers of GENTE certainly felt dissatisfied by not learning details of the plan. I felt dissatisfied as well. For I am convinced it is a "masterly plan," as wonderful as the abovementioned "talent," and, in addition, based on the "simplest solution." A recent example of such a masterly plan from the recent past may be Walesa's masterly plan to lead the government to bankruptcy by means of a home-made civil war. In this way, lesser and greater drunkards would stop feeding the cash registers of the alcohol monopoly, and would pour "booze" of their own making down their throats instead.

However, one has to admit that in some parts of his interview, Walesa is honest and self-criticial, for example when he says: "...When I was the leader of a great people's movement..." Well, what is in the past remains in the past. The only thing is that, and this also has to be said honestly, nothing has been learned from the past and once again there are dreams of seizing power. The following statement illustrates this:

"Before I undertake any action, I am waiting for the next government decision. I am thinking of organizing something new on a regional scale rather than on a national scale... Sooner or later the authorities will start speaking to us once again...I believe we could have reached a concrete agreement between the government and Solidarity after the first 3 months of the crisis. It is most obvious that someone was using delaying tactics..."

There we have it. Only, who was using delaying tactics and why? For the answer, let us turn to DEUTSCHE TAGESPOST, a Catholic daily from the FRG. In its 2 August edition, the daily writes: "Walesa lost track of the development of events and lost the ability to assess the situation correctly as far as the role of Solidarity, the Army, and the pope is concerned.

"The result was that he had to lose the game...a senseless escalation of demonstration followed...Lech Walesa did not take the advantage of the possibilities offered to him by General Jaruzelski, and he wasted them... In addition, Walesa and his radicals from Solidarity ignored the constant appeals addressed to them by the Church and by the pope, who was born in Poland..."

However, to make the matter fully clear, let us turn to a "Voice of America" program of 23 July this year, in which an article from the quarterly ANEKS, which is connected with "Radio Free Europe," was discussed. "Voice of America" (which is far removed from any sympathy toward communists) quoted the following extracts among others: "Solidarity believed we ought to have everything. For the time being we are not demanding everything, but let us nevertheless demand because we may demand quite a lot....the process of seizing power should have been reckoned not in months, but in years and even decades. I do not think we realize the exact level of Solidarity's demands during the last days before martial law. The communists are right that Solidarity practically wanted to take over the greater part of power...People quite simply stopped thinking..."

Much earlier than the revelations of DEUTSCHE TAGESPOST, ANEKS, and "Voice of America," we wrote that Solidarity wanted to seize power. And let Citizen Walesa not pretend that he does not know who was employing delaying tactics in implementing the agreements reached between the government and the workers' class in August 1980. There was not a single word in these agreements about a seizure of power by Solidarity, which did not even exist at the time of the negotiations and the signing of these agreements.

Today, Walesa, wading in dirty water, is once again dreaming of seizing power and of actions which for the time being will be on a regional scale, announcing masterly plans, and threatening that "he has certain cards up his sleeves, and one of them in particular could be the trump card." He has already tried this once. We know what happened. We also know who paid for Walesa's game.

ACTIVISTS AVAIL THEMSELVES OF AMNESTY ACT

NSZZ Solidarity Members

LD121948 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] More people who committed political offenses during the period of martial law or after its suspension have come out into the open. It emerges from most of the statements that the decisions to come out of hiding were brought about not only by the intention to take advantage of the benefits of the amnesty, which provide an opportunity to return to normal life, but also by the realization of the senselessness of continuing their hitherto activities in conditions of a visible and progressing stabilization of life in the country. In the past few days yet another 12 persons have made such decisions.

In Suwalki, one of those who came out into the open was Lech Biegalski, for whom there was an arrest warrant. He was chairman of the former regional board of NSZZ Solidarity "Pojezierze." After the imposition of martial law he embarked on underground activities, holding the post of chairman of the so-called Regional Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

In Lubin, Chairman of the former central-eastern region of NSZZ Solidarity Jan Barszczak has reported to the investigating authorities. He was distributing publications and took part in the drafting of the action program for the illegal structures of the former NSZZ Solidarity.

In Lgenica, a person cooperating in the production and distribution of illegal publications and in the broadcasting of illegal programs of the so-called Radio Solidarity has come out into the open.

Meanwhile in Warsaw two persons who were active in the underground structures of NSZZ Solidarity by distributing illegal publications have come out into the open.

In Plock two persons who were also engaged in the distribution of illegal publications have come out into the open.

Unfortunately there are still people who reject the opportunity for coming out into the open on their own accord.

Gorzow Solidarity Members

LD131759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] In Gorzow Wielkopolski seven employees of the local Silwana Silk Industry Works have reported to the voivodship office for internal affairs and, wishing to take advantage of the amnesty act, have disclosed their participation in organizing a network and distributing at the enterprise an illegal periodical entitled (?FENIKS). The periodical was published by the so-called regional executive committee of NSZZ Solidarity. The same employees have passed on to the prosecuting organs 77 copies of the publication dated 1 August, which contains articles calling on further underground activists not to reveal themselves, and questioning, without cause, the sincerity of the intentions of the creators and executors of the amnesty act. After submitting statements on giving up further activity the activists of the Gorzow underground were released.

In the last few days three other activists, who were dealing with the distribution of an illegal publication called (?BEZ DYKTATU), signed by the interregional defense commission of NSZZ Solidarity, have reported to the prosecuting organs in Gorzow Wilekopolski.

ILLEGAL PRINTING CENTER, PUBLICATIONS DISCOVERED

LD121856 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs Security Service has uncovered an illegal printing center. Apart from a Danish-made duplicating machine, papers, metal matrices with things written on them, 3,000 illegal publications, including TYGODNIK WOJENNY, KOS AND SLOWO PODZIEMNE have been found. They were printed both before 31 July and after the amnesty law came into force; for instance there is a TYGODNIK WIADOMOSCI dated 31 July. Nine containers with tear gas were also found.

Barbara J., a doctor at a Polish State Railways Hospital in Warsaw and ex-chairwoman of the Solidarity circle; and Malgorzata S., an economist, rented out the place on the pretext of writing postgraduate thesis. Malgorzata S. had left here a husband and 12-year-old daughter. The illegal activity was probably their source of income.

Foreign sedatives and disposable syringes were also found in the apartment in which she stayed. When the search began in the presence of neighbors the tenant was not in the apartment. An examination of the fingerprints will make it possible to establish who else apart from the two women were involved in illegal activities.

MILITARY COMMISSARS HONORED AT MINISTRY CEREMONY

Generals Give 'Farewell' Speeches

AU121026 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Stanislaw Reperowicz report: "Ministry of National Defense Bids Farewell to Military Commissars"]

[Excerpts] On 9 August a ceremony was held in the Ministry of National Defense to bid farewell to military commissars -- the plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee -- who operated during martial law in ministries and voivodships.

Speaking to military commissars, Lt Gen Dr Tadeusz Szacilo, first deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, discussed the sociopolitical activities of the commissars against the background of the situation in the country. He said among other things that the most responsible decision to impose martial law had been made in a situation that called for resolute action in view of the fact that our economy was coming to a halt and that our streets and apartments were becoming less and less safe. That decision was an act of great courage, but it also attested to the fact that the soldiers' pledge that "they would defend socialism as they would defend the country's independence" was a true pledge and was based on the armed forces' attitude, attachment and devotion to the people's fatherland.

The public will always remember military commissars as symbols of men with clean hands and a high sense of justice -- men who refuse to come to terms with evil, who combat evil, and who dare achieve anything.

Martial law closed the period of 40 years of the existence of the Polish Armed Forces and their loyal service for our fatherland. The work done by military commissars, their personal and political cultural standards, their tact and justice have helped increase the praise that our armed forces have earned from our people in the past.

General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense, summed up the activities of the military commissars during martial law and recalled that their basic functions had been to see that the recommendations of the Military Council for National Salvation and the rules of martial law are implemented, to stimulate the performance of administrative bodies, to control the operation of trading outlets, health service, education, and social welfare, to combat social ills, and to participate in the political dialogue between the power apparatus and the people. During the peak period almost 8,000 servicemen, mainly regular ones, acted as military commissars, but their numbers continued to decline consistently as the situation in the country improved.

Martial law was established, Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski continued, but the previous threats have not disappeared automatically. The threats that are still there are a result of the existence of the opposition forces in the country. It is true that these forces have been smashed, but they are in hiding, are being assisted from abroad, and are waiting for a better opportunity. We should also be wary of the old compromised style of command management, which took no notice of public opinion. We must see that this style never returns.

The abolition of martial law does not mean that our Armed Forces have ceased to take an interest in the affairs of the state and the people. Our Armed Forces have never been indifferent to the state's vital problems because not only is every officer a military specialist, he is also a political and social activist.

Jaruzelski Sends Thanks

LD101047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] In offices and enterprises throughout the country farewell ceremonies are taking place for officers of the Polish People's Army who, with the lifting of martial law, have finished their work in the posts of military commissars and plenipotentiaries of the voivodship defense committees, and are now returning to their parent units. Yesterday in Warsaw, representatives of the Ministry of National Defense leadership met generals and officers who fulfilled the responsible tasks of the commissars during the 585 days of martial law. They received written thanks from the WRON, signed by its chairman, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR JULY 1983 RELEASED

CSO Report

LD122042 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] We have received data from the Central Statistical Office on the economic situation in Poland in July this year. In short the state of Polish economy in July boils down to five issues: higher output and productivity in industry and construction in comparison with July last year; procurement of cereals which is greater than last year; the lower number of commissioned apartments but higher advancement of the annual plan than last year; the surplus of imports over exports in relations with socialist states and the opposite trend in relation with the West; and the continuity in the sale of food articles; the greater sale of nonfood articles, and the drop in the sale of alcohol.

Here are some details: Sold output from January to July was greater by over 8 percent than last year, which is much and little -- much because it proves that Polish industry is gaining momentum, and little because 7 months ago last year was still the period when output was dropping constantly, a process halted by the end of July 1982. Thus the real size of the output is not very imposing.

This year output has grown in all branches of industry, except textiles and clothing, hence the decisions of the Council of Ministers aimed at increasing production in light industry.

Cereals from this year's crops procured up to 7 August amount to nearly 2.2 million tons, whereas livestock from the beginning of this year to the end of July reached not quite 1,063,000 tons which is nearly 7 percent less than by the end of July 1982. Certain progress has been noted in the supply of agriculture with machinery and tools made at home and from imports.

In socialized housing construction in July 5,000 apartments were handed over to users, which is less than last year, but in the scale of 7 months, this year over 15 percent more people received keys to new apartments than last year.

The results of foreign trade in July demand a political context for proper interpretation. Exports and imports were higher than in July 1982, which proves that economic contacts with the world have expanded. [illegible] trade with socialist countries we received goods worth Z16.6 billion more than our exports to those countries, mainly due to imports from the Soviet Union. This disproportion hides collosal aid; in economic relations it is not a matter of gifts but of creating favorable conditions for purchases.

In trade with capitalist countries the trend was otherwise. In 7 months we sold goods worth Z73.5 billion more than the value of imports from the West. This excess of exports over imports was the result of economic restrictions applied by the United States and some other states. The restrictions made it impossible for Poland to purchase some indispensable goods, which also resulted in industry being unable to maximize its potential.

Productivity in July has increased in comparison with July last year by nearly 7 percent, if we take as a measure the production sold per employee in socialized industry. On the other hand, the average monthly remuneration in industry, construction industry, transport, telecommunications and trade in July was over 28 percent higher than last year. This demonstrates a general increase in income of the population, which from the beginning of this year was 29 percent higher than that from January to July last year. One should not forget that expenditures of the population in the same time increased by 35.1 percent.

In general, the economic results in July allow us to define the month as a time of normal work and pay, and not a so-called vacation sag. This demonstrated proper planning for work crews' rest and for summer overhauls.

Foreign Trade Results

AU121012 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Results of Foreign Trade in the First 6 Months of 1983"]

[Summary] The Commission for Coordinating Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with Foreign Countries discussed at its 9 August session the situation of our foreign trade in the first 6 months of this year and the effectiveness of exports. Vice Premier Zbigniew Madej chaired the session, which positively evaluated the continuing trend to increase exports, whose value amounted to Z491.3 billion in the first 6 months of this year and was 16.9 percent higher than in the first 6 months of 1982. Exports to the socialist countries were worth Z245.6 billion and to the capitalist countries Z245.7 billion. Our trade balance with the socialist countries was adverse to the tune of Z5.5 billion, but it was positive in the case of the capitalist countries to the tune of almost Z60 billion.

While our exports to the socialist countries continue to greatly increase, our exports to the capitalist countries are still unsatisfactory, despite the positive trade balance with them. This makes it necessary to analyze in detail the possibility of increasing the sales and profitability of the goods that we can sell for hard currencies.

One of the flaws of our exports to the capitalist countries is the small share of electro-engineering products on account of the low technical standards of export machines and installations. Foreign buyers' interest in our automobiles, agricultural tractors, machine tools, construction machinery, and so on continues to decline. To change this situation it is necessary to expand the application of Polish technical designs and even to buy foreign licenses in justified cases.

The session also discussed the CEMA countries' participation in the completion of some of our investments whose construction had been temporarily stopped. Negotiations are continuing on these countries' assistance in expanding our metallurgical and coking industries and in completing between 10 and 20 other investment projects. The session also examined the report of the forestry and timber department on its 1984-85 activities to intensify its exports and to rationalize its imports.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ISRAELI MAPAM PARTY LEADER

AU121825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/83 -- On Friday, August 12 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, received in the resort of Neptun Victor Shemtov, secretary-general of the United Workers Party -- MAPAM of Israel, who is paying an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Also present was Lazar Lazarovich, member of the Secretariat of the CC of MAPAM.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between the RCP general secretary and the MAPAM leadership.

During the interview, the wish was expressed to develop the relations of collaboration between the two parties, to intensify interchanges of delegations and exchanges of information for better mutual acquaintance.

During the exchange of opinions on the international situation, special attention was paid to the ways and means of achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Taking account of the tension still persisting in the area, which jeopardizes international peace and security, the need was highlighted for the mobilization of all realistic and responsible peace-loving political forces so as to elaborate and apply viable solutions according to the requirements for a just and lasting peace in the area, to the interests of peace and understanding the world over.

Nicolae Ceausescu set forth the stance consistently promoted by the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania showing that firm action should be taken to achieve an urgent passage to direct negotiations between the sides concerned conducive to a global settlement of the conflict in the area, in the interests of all people in the region, of international peace and security.

The RCP general secretary showed that a global, just and durable solution in that area called for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the resolution of the Palestinian question on the basis of the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

During the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that in the newly-created conditions efforts should be made for the calling of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, of the PLO included, which can contribute to the settlement of the conflict in the area.

Both sides highlighted the importance the provision of conditions for the Lebanese people to solve its internal problems by itself and for Lebanon to become a sovereign and independent state again would have for a global settlement of the Middle East situation.

During the interview, the need was highlighted to rally all efforts for the peaceful settlement of all states of tension and conflict in the world, for the establishment of peace, for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the achievement of broad international collaboration and understanding.

The talk passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPARTING CANADIAN ENVOY

AU121725 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1983 -- On Friday, August 12 Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in the resort of Neptun Canada's ambassador in Bucharest, Peter Mclaren Roberts, on a farewell call at the end of his mission in Romania.

The talk conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

DUMA MEETS MALTA'S MINTOFF IN LA VALLETTA

AU121818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] La Valletta (AGERPRES) 12/8/1983 -- Messages were exchanged in the Maltese capital city, La Valletta, between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of the Republic of Malta, Dom Mintoff, when the Maltese premier received Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, questions were approached concerning the relations between Romania and Malta, as well as international problems.

MUSLIM NATIONALISM TRIAL ENTERS 21ST DAY

LD132149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- On the 21st day of the trial of the group of citizens accused of counterrevolutionary activity from the positions of Muslim nationalism against the social order and the achievements of socialist revolution, the Grand Bench of the Sarajevo District Court concluded with the presentation of evidence today. At the next hearing, final speeches will be made by the representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office, defense counsels and the defendants. The verdict may then be expected in 8-10 days.

So far and today, the "Declaration" and the texts "Muslims in Yugoslavia" and "The Structure of the Islamic Community" were read in full, and dozens of written lectures and accompanying documents held in the student debating club of the Islamic Theological Faculty were inspected. The correspondence between the defendants and foreign citizens-emigres was also read. It concerns the well-known article published in Al-ARABI and the reply on this article written by the second defendant, Omer Behmen, who tried to reject the positive assessments of the foreign islamic author about the very favorable position and work of the Islamic community in Yugoslavia with slanders and statements lacking in argument, and numerous other documents.

The present course of the trial and everything said in the past 20 days clearly confirms all the essential qualifications of the indictment. It concerns a group which, although without formal organizational and external features, worked in an organized manner against the established constitutional order of our country, abusing religious freedom. Already on the second day of the trial, their defense -- that they are only believers, that everthing they said and wrote was Koranic, that the stances, assessments and proposed solutions applied to the broadest Islamic world, excluding the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia -- began to melt like a snowball under the sun. The contradictions, which more or less characterized all the defendants during the presentation of evidence, provoked laughter among the public in the hall and even among the defendants themselves.

During the presentation of evidence, it clearly transpired that their efforts to Islamize Bosnia-Hercegovina had very deep political, and not religious, meaning. It can even be said that there was no religious meaning at all, because, while allegedly advocating "original Islam" from the Koran, they most directly worked by written word, public speeches at religious meetings and personal behavior against the postulates of religion about brotherhood, agreement, and love among all people, regardless of religion, nationality, and skin color. From the evidence and the statements by the defendants themselves, it was very easy to see their easygoing understanding of Islam and its identification with the Muslim nation. By counting 3.7 million Muslims in Yugoslavia, they included among the believers all the members of the Muslim and Albanian people, including the atheists and Communists!

Only after reading the texts "Muslims in Yugoslavia," "The structure of the Islamic Community" and some others, did it become quite clear that the so-called Declaration was an updated reflection of the program of the terrorist organization "Young Muslims," to which the nucleus of this group once belonged, and of the "Muslims Brotherhood," whose program, too, was confiscated from them and submitted to the court.

Quite a bit of "help" in elaborating the Declaration was given them by hostile emigres who had fled their homeland because of such reactionary stances and work and had not abandoned their dreams about rearranging the country according to their model. Emigre Velagic, for instance, clearly told them "that he could not accept any program unless it envisaged a Western-style pluralist political system."

When, in an atmosphere of great conspiracy, the Declaration finally gained its form after several years of elaboration, it was possible to proceed to the next important phase -- its implementation. Young Islamic intellectuals were inspired, but not only those whose profession was religion (accused Cengic, Spahic, Latic) but also the "intellectuals from the wordly sphere" (Engineers Bicakcic and Zivalj, then Djurdjevic and writer Salinhbegovic).

Defendants Izetbegovic and Omer Behmen found a follower in the "worthy" Imam Hasan Cengic, who -- because of insufficient control by the official religious authorities -- not sparing any efforts, virtually seized the leadership of the student debating club. He determined the themes of lectures and their authors (especially Izetbegovic), directed discussions, and even ignored warnings by the religious authorities.

Thus, theory and practice were joined together on the same hostile platform. Izetbegovic, Omer Behmen, and Cengic were "to practice the original (fighting) Islam," bringing the atmosphere in the Tabaka Ravan Mosque to a fanatical boil. By his youth, example of personal sacrifice, persistence and, of course, cooperation with the nucleus of this group, Cengic clearly became the prospective imam-leader, the example of a fighting imam, who -- as the trial has shown -- has been seriously reckoned with.

In advocating original, militant Islam, the group had worked toward the religious and national discord of our multinational community. It clearly championed "pure" Bosnia and Hercegovina, that is, not as it is now -- a socialist and self-managing community of nations and nationalities linked in brotherhood -- but an exclusively Islamic Bosnia-Hercegovina. If a spiritual and secular head of a young Islamic republic dreams of expanding it "from Bosnia to Chad, from the Maghreb to Indonesia," this group, within the framework of its usurped jurisdiction also determined its northern border -- up to Slavonski Brod. Asked by the president of the bench why this border could not go as far as Zagreb, for instance, the accused author shrugged her shoulders, obviously considering everything beyond the Sava River to be the diaspora.

The accused Kasumagic, too, did not remain, despite all his great work obligations, a mere ordinary believer who regularly went to the mosque to pray, which all of his colleagues and acquaintances considered his own private, constitutional right. It was not unusual for him to renew friendship again with old acquaintances-emigres from the time of the "Young Muslims" because, as he explained himself, they had served their sentences and this organization had not existed for a long time. It was not unusual for him either to link up with the embassy of an Asian country in a neighboring country, to travel illegally to another continent and to have talks and contacts in the capacity of a self-appointed delegation from Yugoslavia. His assertion about this deal having been free of charge and thus a motive to visit that country which is at war, is transparent, and represents a fairy tale for small children. As a prominent expert, faculty professor, and UN expert on technical assistance, he had plenty of money to pay himself, if he had really wanted to, for a private tourist trip. He, as well as others accused, concealed this "excursion" not only from their comrades and neighbors but also from their families.

Several months elapsed from the first contacts with the foreign embassy and the planning of the illegal trip to the trip's actually taking place. It is interesting that during that time neither Kasumagic nor other members of the group, who are now asking the court to examine the numerous social tributes which they had received for their work, had not reexamined their intentions and given up the illegal trip. They had enough time as well as information about the place, tasks, and responsibilities of every citizen of ours in the sphere of social self-protection. They had obviously forgotten that folk saying: "He who does not want his brother to be his brother, wants a foreigner to be his master."

With stories and statements made in several talks in that country, with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations within the movement of nonalignment, this group falsely presented the position of Islam in its homeland, besmirching even the religious community to which they, as true believers, had to be loyal and disciplined.

The presentation of evidence has shown that the accused have not only betrayed patriotism but also the main principles of the religion by which they so fervently swear. Calls to separate citizens from neighbors and friends merely because their names are different, calls for separation even at birth, calls about neither brother nor father being one's friends if they are not consistent believers, work on singling out something that has through the past of several centuries and through the national liberation struggle naturally grown into a new quality, do not represent calls to Islamization or religion but to fratricidal war. Hence, it is not religion and believers but clerico-nationalists who are on trial in Sarajevo. Most of the nationalists on trial in the Sarajevo District Court had the least in common with religion.

NONAGREEMENT OF LCY, RELIGIOUS WORLD VIEWS SEEN

AU121421 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 5 Aug 83 p 2

[D.M. article: "Unsolved Dilemmas"]

[Text] Can a religious person be a member of the League of Communists? At first sight, this question appears unnecessary, even unreasonable. However, this is not so.

Certain information media have recently carried a rather arbitrary interpretation of the position of the LCY program -- that membership in the LCY is incompatible with religious beliefs or with participation in and support for religious activities. The reason for this discussion was the recent decision of a basic organization of the LC to expel a member because he had a child baptized in the church. It is understood that this was not an isolated case. In certain parts of the country, it is a quite frequent occurrence that members of the LC go to church and have their children baptized, that they get married in a "place of worship," and that they bury members of their family in the presence of a priest.

The supporters of the thesis that a religious person can be a member of the League of Communists proceed from the fact that the SFRY Constitution states that religious belief is a private affair of the individual. This is correct. However, it is also correct that atheism is the weltanschauung of Communists and that religious beliefs and religion are incompatible with the ideology of the LC. There is no talk about some kind of sectarian or dogmatic attitude toward believers. On the contrary, throughout our history it has been consistently proven indeed that people are not divided according to whether they believe in God or not, or whether they are loyal to the church or not.

The criterion for evaluating everyone has been something else: orientation toward socialism, how a man works, and his patriotism and the like. Well, to be a member of the LC, means to wage a struggle for a new weltanschauung, for Marxist ideology, to accept such an ideology and to implement it.

There is no intention of claiming that possession of a "party card" itself means that somebody is better, more honest, and more competent than the person attending "Sunday Mass." Believers can prove and they are proving their adherence to socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia through the broad activity of the Socialist Alliance, in which ideological unity is not indispensable. Let us recall only Archpriest Smiljanic, who said in the People's Assembly, in 1945: "I wear a cross, I am proud of the star... I love Tito, but I pray to God." Archpriest Smiljanic, who is remembered as a great patriot and fighter for the freedom of his people, naturally, never became a party member, but his priest's garb has not prevented him from entering history.

The fact that members of the LC go to church, or that young people will begin to do so tomorrow, particularly in those localities in which the clergy are very active, is proof that the LC does not devote sufficient attention to the atheistic weltanschauung. Numerous political schools study the classics of Marxism and the contemporary situation here and abroad, but hardly anyone learns anything about religion, about its origin, about its being an outdated weltanschauung. In such a situation, naturally, "God's servants" take advantage of the vacuum and propagate their weltanschauung.

In a recent discussion held in the LCY Statutory Commission, the idea was put forward that the provision of incompatibility of being an LCY member and having a religious weltanschauung be returned for a future LCY statute. The LCY statute contained this position earlier which has then disappeared with time, probably under the impression that these problems have long since been solved. Certain discussions obviously confirm that "we will have not finished with God."

RUSSIAN BEAM ON BULGARIAN STAND ON MACEDONIA

AU121942 Belgrade International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Summary] "Once again this year, for the umpteenth time, Bulgaria has proclaimed the Ilinden uprising of the Macedonian people a purely Bulgarian uprising." The following is a commentary by our editor Aleksandar Popovic:

"Until now, Sofia has mainly tried to invest its negation of the existence of the Macedonian people with a scientific character." Numerous works and articles by Bulgarian scientists and other writers have been used to prove that there is no Macedonian language and that there are no Macedonian people either in Bulgaria or in Yugoslavia. The prominent fighters for the social and cultural assertion of the Macedonian people and important events in Macedonian history have been proclaimed a part of Bulgarian history. "In recent days, the same attitude has been adopted in relation to the 1903 Ilinden uprising, the genuine Macedonian revolutionary struggle, the ideas of which found their final expression in the liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. This time, the organizers of these and other, similar actions have taken yet another step: They have moved beyond the so-called scientific level and proclaimed the Ilinden uprising a Bulgarian uprising against the Turks. High Bulgarian party and state leaders participated in these celebrations."

"Members of the BCP Politburo, the leadership of the Fatherland Front and trade unions, and high military leaders have attended the festivities in Sofia and Blagoevgrad, center of Pirin Macedonia." At the same time, several verbose commentators have spared no efforts at proving that the participants of the Ilinden uprising were allegedly pure Bulgarians. An exhibition has been prepared to prove this point and it will be shown in many foreign countries.

"The participants in these present and past actions are not troubled at all by the fact that with every word they negate the cause of their fellow countrymen, the Pirin Macedonians, and that of one of the peoples of neighboring Yugoslavia, the Macedonian people, just as they are not troubled by the obvious discrepancy between their words and the frequent statements by Bulgarian leaders that they want to continue to develop (? good) relations with Yugoslavia. It is perhaps unnecessary to recall in this connection that good-neighborly relations imply respect for the right of every people to unhindered development and do not give the right to deny in any way history and contemporary development. But it is precisely the latter, the denial of history and contemporary development, that Bulgaria consistently pursues while, at the same time, proposing cooperation with Yugoslavia in all spheres. This so-called dual policy approach has never produced any good results. The real nature of Sofia's attempts is quite clear: There is only one step from the claim that the Macedonian people, an equal member of the Yugoslav Federation, do not exist to territorial claims against Yugoslavia.

"Unfortunately, the promoters of these ideas are forgetting the obvious and harsh lessons of contemporary history resulting from the policies of antinational regimes, the policies because of which the Balkan Peninsula was called a powder keg. It is not necessary to mention in this connection that the denial of the existence of any people is completely contrary to the aspirations of the peoples of the Balkan countries to transform this region into a non-nuclear zone of peace and cooperation.

"It is because of all this that the Yugoslav public justly and broadly supports the condemnation of all attempts to crudely deny the existence of the Macedonian people and thereby to dispute Yugoslavia's sovereignty. As its high leaders confirmed at the recent festive celebration of the 80th anniversary of the uprising in Krusevo, Macedonia, Yugoslavia will continue to spare no efforts to develop friendly relations with neighboring countries on the basis of the (? known) principles of respect for independence and territorial integrity, as well as on the basis of improvement of the position of national minorities as bridges of rapprochement between peoples. This policy and its practical implementation alone can contribute to strengthening good neighborly relations and thereby also to strengthening peace throughout the world."

MACEDONIAN ON ALBANIA'S ANTI-YUGOSLAV STANCE

LD121644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Skopje 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Dzemail Vejseli, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, comments on prominent Albanian leaders' latest anti-Yugoslav statements. In an extensive article entitled "Threats and Delusions," which will be published in NOVA MAKEDONIJA tomorrow, Vejseli points out that top-ranking Albanian leaders continue repeatedly to mouth their dangerous thesis, to use the vocabulary of hardened Albanian nationalists and irredentists in our country to support, and to encourage their unacceptable demand for the granting of republican status to Kosovo.

Vejseli says that this crude and unprecedented style also marked the speeches recently made by Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Albanian People's Assembly, during his "tour" of the northeast areas of the country or, to be more precise, in the zones bordering Yugoslavia, then by Hekuran Isai, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, and a number of deputies at the third session of the People's Assembly, and by Prokop Murra, candidate member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, at a formal soiree held in Tirana on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Army.

"We wish to have good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia," they state perfidiously, and add cynically and unashamedly: "Our policy has been and remains a policy of noninterference in others' internal affairs. Albania has solemnly declared that it has no territorial claims on Yugoslavia, that it does not want to destabilize Yugoslavia, that no wrong will come to the Yugoslav federation from Albanian territory."

The SFRY's constitutional order, Vejseli stresses, is the soverign right of its nations and nationalities, as one of the most essential achievements of their jointly won victory. However, the constitutional foundations of Yugoslavia, from the Anti-fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia to the SFRY Constitution, have been deliberately attacked in numerous Albanian documents and speeches for decades. The basic achievement -- the settling of the national question on the principles of full equality of all its nations and nationalities -- has been exposed to particularly sharp attacks. Consequently, attacks on our constitutional order by Albanian leaders and their support for the irredentist, counterrevolutionary elements represent, in Vejseli's view, an invitation to overthrow the constitutional order in Yugoslavia and constitute crude interference in its interal affairs, a direct challenge to all our nations and nationalities and an insult to Albanian nationality, which has achieved unprecedented prosperity and affirmation while living together with all the nations and nationalities of the SFRY. It is capable of looking after itself and does not allow anyone -- and least of all the Albanian leadership -- to speak on its behalf and act as its guardian, Dzemail Vejseli stresses.

On this occasion, too, it should be reiterated that the slogan calling for an "ethnically pure Kosovo," or for any other ethnically pure area, is deeply reactionary. It represents the policy of "Lebensraum", which suffered an inglorious defeat in World War II, a policy that crashed with Hitler, Mussolini and fascism. All the Yugoslav peoples and the Albanian people made a great contribution to this victory. Should one remind anyone that about 15 percent of the population of Albania is not Albanian, Vejseli asks. And what is their position, Dzemail Vejseli asks, in the kind of "socialism" that Enver Hoxha preaches.

This spring it was noted in the European Parliament in Strasbourg that physical torture of detainees and mass execution of so-called political opponents are still practiced in Albania. This is not a "Yugoslav smear," but represents official findings of an international forum that, among other things, confirmed that on Albania there is a ban on the movement of people even inside the country, while "going abroad is unheard of for Albanians."

In his article, Vejseli recalls what Enver Hoxha has done even to his closest collaborators. Seventeen members of the Politburo have been liquidated and 27 members of the AWP Central Committee have disappeared, while hundreds of thousands of innocent people, victims of an irrational national-chauvinist and blackest totalitarian Stalinist policy, are rotting in dozens of camps throughout Albania.

As was stressed at the recent plenary session of the LCY Central Committee, the Albanian leadership's open territorial claims on Yugoslavia, interference in our internal affairs, and open support for the irredentist elements in Kosovo, and the attack on our constitutional order have all led to an abnormal situation in mutual relations and external factors' increased interest in this area. The Albanian leadership's latest statements show that it continues to show lack of readiness to establish normal good-neighborly relations with our country. Yugoslavia's numerous proposals and its readiness for good-neighborly cooperation with Albania are based on the principles of active and peaceful coexistence and the UN Charter. We continue to hold the view that improved relations between Yugoslavia and Albania and development of comprehensive and fruitful cooperation are not only possible but indispensable, since they are genuinely beneficial to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and to efforts to ensure peace and promote good-neighborly cooperation in the Balkans, Dzemail Vejseli, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, concludes in his article.

SENATOR DODD CONFERS WITH ASSEMBLY DELEGATES

LD131931 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 13 (TANJUG) -- U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd, on a visit to Yugoslavia, conferred here today, Saturday, with Assembly of Yugoslavia delegates on possibilities for further promoting cooperation between Yugoslavia and United States. The need for overcoming a certain stagnation in the development of Yugoslav-U.S. economic relations was discussed, Senator Dodd expressed the wish for ways to be found for intensifying bilateral cooperation. [sentence as received]

Measures taken in Yugoslavia in implementing the long-term economic stabilization programme and particularly, balancing the country's external balance of payments were also discussed.

Senator Dodd discussed the measures taken in Yugoslavia for a timely repayment of the country's foreign debts with Yugoslav Government member Janko Smole.

BRIEFS

INCREASED COST OF LIVING -- Belgrade -- The Federal Institute for Statistics has registered an increase of 0.3 percent in the cost of living for July, the smallest since the beginning of the year. However, when the July cost of living structure is examined, it is quite apparent that the small increase does not provide grounds for optimism. On the contrary, there is cause for worry since it is entirely the result of a drop in the overall expenditure on food by 2 percent as a result of the drastic seasonal fall in prices of vegetables and some types of fruit in the vegetable markets. This, of course, cannot be reckoned with in this month and still less in the coming month. In July, the cost of drink and tobacco increased by 2.1 percent, clothing and footwear by 1.7 percent, housing by 2.3 percent, health and hygiene by 4.3 percent, culture and entertainment by 3 percent and transportation and postal services by 2 percent. In the 7 months of this year, the total rise in the cost of living amounts to 21 percent, an increase of 32.3 percent in relation to July 1982. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 14 Aug 83 LD]